Numb. 250.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From September 7. to September 14. 1733.

TO barter away Subſtances for Shadows, to part with a Birthright for a Meſs of Pottage, is an abſurdity, ſo Glaring, that one might as well believe thoſe who do it to be poſſeſſed with real Honeſty as with any ſhare of Wiſdom. Contemptible, and Poor and Fooliſh are any Terms, even the higheſt Terms for betraying one's Country. They who do it, do but Teach and Encourage others to play the ſame Game upon themſelves, where they find by their Example it may be done without Impunity. What is general diſhoneſty, but general Inſecurity? To practice Villany our ſelves, is to authorize it in others againſt us; and 'tis as natural to loſe by it, as to gain by it. They who for ſome Profit of their own would defraud Mankind of their Liberties or Fortunes, are like Sharpers who intoxicate Company with Liquor before they play with them. They may ſucceed in robbing the Dupes of their Money, but have cauſe to fear their rage; ſince by the unjuſt loſs of their Money, Men are likewiſe apt to loſe all Temper.

Without Peace of Mind there can be no ſuch thing as happineſs; nor can there be any Peace of mind where there is a ſenſe of Guilt, which is naturally accompanied with apprehenſion of Danger. Can ſuch as know that they are not to be truſted themſelves, ever frankly truſt others? They will be apt to think others like themſelves, true only to Self-intereſt, and ſo will try to deceive them, as well as deſpiſe them for being deceived. Thus endleſs diſhoneſty, whether in private or Publick Life, will be attended with endleſs Anxieties, when ſuch as practice it remember, that by all their unrighteous Acquiſitions, all their guilty Succeſs, they can only ſet themſelves up as Marks to be ſhot at, and will have the leſs Chance of eſcaping by being ſo much expoſed.

Greatneſs acquired by great Abilities and Publick Spirit, is a noble Acquiſition, and will be enjoyed with Satisfaction, though it cannot always eſcape Obloquy and Clamour. But Power and Pomp, purchaſed by the Miſery and Groans of the People, as it is always Deteſtable, ſo 'tis always unſafe. Grandeur, in order to be reſpected by the Publick, muſt be Supported with Merit towards the Publick. They who love the People, they who conſult their Intereſt and purſue it, are worthy to Shine amongſt them, nay worthy to Rule them. But Greatneſs without Dignity, which ariſes as well from publick Benevolence as from Capacity, is like Laws without Penalties: The Weak and Simple may perhaps ſubmit to them; but they are deſpiſed by thoſe whom they are moſt wanted to reſtrain. To be exalted upon the Ruins of Liberty and Laws, to riſe by Force and Iniquity, and to aſſert Superiority over Men by Hurting and Oppreſſing them, is ſtrange Infatuation, a dangerous Province. 'Tis like being mounted on an unruly Horſe without Bit or Bridle; a Situation which no wiſe Man would chuſe to be in. When *Solon* was adviſed to make uſe of his Intereſt with his Countrymen to Seize the ſupreme Rule, he anſwered wiſely, that *Tyranny indeed was a fair Spot; but there was no way to come off of it.*

Such as are known not to love their Country, cannot reaſonably expect to be Safe in it, or that Enmity to the publick will not meet with publick Hate, which is the next Step to publick Revenge: And they who are indifferent to every Intereſt but their own, though they may purchaſe Flatterers who have Minds as bad as theirs, can never be Exempt from one miſerable Reflection, that moſt Men, and all the beſt Men abhor them, whilſt only a few of the worſt Applaud them; nor can they find much Delight from the hollow Praiſes of a Tribe of Fawners, when they remember that injured Multitudes are at the ſame time perhaps curſing them.

The deſire of Applauſe is implanted in human Nature, and without Doubt intended by the Author of Nature, as an Incitement to Virtue and Benevolent Actions; ſince by ſuch Means only we can be ſure of obtaining ſo pleaſing a Gratification. We may indeed Perſonate publick Spirit for a while, yet have none, and for a while paſs for virtuous without having Virtue: But the Fraud will ſoon be diſcovered. No diſguiſes can long hide the falſe Patriot; and his Hypocriſy will but add to his condemnation, when it is no longer able to cover his Guilt.

There ſeems to be one never failing Teſt, whence to diſtinguiſh a publick Spirited Man; even an honeſt and diſintereſted Heart. This is a ſort of Conſtitutional Virtue, and whoever has it, is ſecure againſt many of the moſt dangerous Temptations. The love of Money and of Power are violent Paſſions, and few who are ſtrongly poſſeſſed with them, can ſafely truſt themſelves. How naturally does the Avaricious Man liſten to any Scheme for filling his Coffers? How eagerly does the the Ambitious Man enter into Meaſures for enlarging his Figure and Power? How apt are both to Flatter themſelves that they deſerve all that they can poſſibly poſſeſs, that whatever they can Graſp is but their due, and that therefore they can never Graſp to much? Blinded by theſe favourite Inclinations, they can bear nothing that Thwarts them; and as they thus ſtate the Account on one Side only, the Ballance muſt be eternally one way.

The true Patriot is content to take the Approbation of his own Conduct, at leaſt for one Part of his Reward; neither would he exchange his quiet of Mind, or the good Wiſhes of his Countrymen, for all the Benefit which he could poſſibly make by juſtly Forfeiting either. He has a general Benevolence to the reſt of the World, and cannot Taſte that unnatural Happineſs of being alone eaſy amongſt the many that are miſerable, eſpecially were they to be miſerable by his Means. Though he may not ſet up for any Romantick pitch of Patriotiſm, though he do not undertake to Devote himſelf for his Country like *Curtius*, and be diffident of the Weakneſs of human Nature when put upon ſuch awful Trials; yet of one Virtue he is at all times ſure, never to ſacrifice the Publick to his Paſſions or Intereſt, or Risk the Tranquillity of the State for any Views or Emoluments of his own.

An

An Act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of His Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in America.

AFTER Preamble, ------ Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the Twenty fifth Day of December, One Thouſand Seven Hundred Thirty Three, there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected and paid, unto and for the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, upon all Rum or Spirits of the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in America, not in the Poſſeſſion or under the Dominion of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, which at any Time or Times within or during the Continuance of this Act, ſhall be imported or brought into any of the Colonies of America, which now are, or hereafter may be, in the Poſſeſſion or under the Dominion of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, the Sum of Nine-pence, Money of Great Britain, to be paid according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Six-pence the Ounce in Silver, for every Gallon thereof, and after that Rate for any greater or leſſer Quantity; and upon all Molaſſes or Syrups of ſuch foreign Produce or Manufacture, as aforeſaid, which ſhall be imported or brought into any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, of or belonging to His Majeſty, the Sum of Six-pence of like Money, for every Gallon thereof, and after that Rate for any greater or leſſer Quantity; and upon all Sugars and Paneles of foreign Growth, Produce or Manufacture as aforeſaid, which ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, of or belonging to His Majeſty, a Duty after the Rate of Five Shillings of like Money, for every Hundred weight, Avoirdupoize, of the ſaid Sugar and Paneles, and after that Rate for a greater or leſſer Quantity.

And for the better raiſing, levying, and collecting the ſaid Duties, it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That upon the Importation of any ſuch Goods, as aforeſaid, into any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, an Entry or Entries ſhall be made with the Collector or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, or the Impoſt Officer, or proper Officer of the Exciſe, in the Port or Place where the ſame ſhall be imported, and that all and every the ſaid Duties hereby impoſed, for and upon all ſuch Rum, Spirits, Molaſſes, Syrups, Sugar, and Paneles of ſuch foreign Growth, Produce, or Manufacture aforeſaid, which ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations of or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, as aforeſaid, ſhall pay down in ready Money by the Importers thereof, before the landing of the ſame reſpectively.

And be it further Enacted, That in caſe any of the ſaid Commodities ſhall be Landed or put on Shore in any of His Majeſty's ſaid Colonies or Plantations in *America*, out of any Ship or Veſſel, before due Entry be made thereof at the Port or Place where the ſame ſhall be Imported, and before the Duties by this Act charged or chargeable thereupon ſhall be duly paid, or without a Warrant for landing and delivering the ſame, firſt ſigned by the Collector or Impoſt Officer or Officers of the Cuſtom or Exciſe belonging to ſuch Port or Place reſpectively, all ſuch Goods as ſhall be ſo Landed or put on Shore, or the Value of the ſame, ſhall be forfeited, and all and every ſuch Goods as ſhall be ſo Landed or put on Shore, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, ſhall and may be ſeized by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, of the Colonies or Plantations where the ſame ſhall be Landed or put on Shore, or by any Perſon or Perſons by them authorized in that behalf, or by Warrant of any Juſtice of the Peace or other Magiſtrate (which Warrant ſuch Juſtice or Magiſtrate is hereby impowered and required to give upon Requeſt) or by any Cuſtom-Houſe Officer, Impoſt or Exciſe Officer, or any Perſon or Perſons him or them accompanying, aiding, and aſſiſting; and all and every ſuch Offence and Forfeitures ſhall and may be proſecuted for and recovered in any Court of Admiralty in His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America* (which Court of Admiralty is hereby authorized, impowered, and required to proceed to hear and finally determine the ſame) or any Court of Record in the ſaid Colonies or Plantations where ſuch Offence is committed, at the Election of the Informer or Proſecutor, according to the Courſe and Method uſed and practiſed there in Proſecutions for Offences againſt penal Laws relating to Cuſtoms or Exciſe; and ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures, ſo recovered there, ſhall be divided as follows; viz. One third Part thereof for the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs, and Succeſſors, to be applied for the Support of the Government of the Colony or Plantation where the ſame ſhall be recovered, One third Part to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the ſaid Colony or Plantation, and the other third Part to the Informer or Proſecutor who ſhall ſue the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty fifth Day of *December*, One thouſand Seven hundred and Thirty three, no Sugars, Paneles, Syrups, or Molaſſes, of the Growth, Product, and Manufacture of any of the Colonies or Plantations in *America*, nor any Rum or Spirits of *America*, except of the Growth or Manufacture of His Majeſty's Sugar Colonies there, ſhall be imported by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever into the Kingdom of *Ireland*, but ſuch only as ſhall be fairly and *bona fide* loaden and ſhipped in *Great Britain*, in Ships navigated according to the ſeveral Laws now in being in that behalf, under the Penalty of forfeiting all ſuch Sugar, Paneles, Syrups, or Molaſſes, Rum, or Spirits, or the Value thereof, together with the Ship or Veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be imported, with all her Guns, Tackle, Furniture, Ammunition, and Apparel; and if any of the Commodities aforementioned ſhall be imported into *Ireland* contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, all and every ſuch Commodities, with the Ship or Veſſel wherein they ſhall be imported, and the Tackle, Ammunition, and Furniture thereof, ſhall and may be ſeized by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Juſtices, for the Time being, for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, or any Perſon or Perſons authorized by him, them, or any of them, by Warrant of any Juſtice of the Peace or other Magiſtrate (which Warrant ſuch Juſtice or Magiſtrate is hereby impowered and required to give upon requeſt) or by any Cuſtom-Houſe Officer, or Exciſe Officer, or any Perſon or Perſons, him, them, or any of them accompanying, aiding, and aſſiſting, and all and every the ſaid Offences, committed againſt this Act, may be proſecuted, and the Penalties and Forfeitures recovered, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, or in *Dublin*, at the Election of the Informer or Proſecutor, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection, or Wager of Law ſhall be allowed, or any more than One Imparlance; and the Penalties and Forfeitures recovered on ſuch Proſecution ſhall go and be divided and applied in Manner following, *viz.* One Moiety to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs, and Succeſſors, and the other Moiety to the Uſe of the Informer or Proſecutor.

And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting in bringing on Shore or Landing any ſuch Sugar, Paneles, Syrups, or Molaſſes, Rum, or Spirits, into the Kingdom of *Ireland*, or into any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, or ſhall receive into his, her, or their Houſe or Cuſtody, any of the Commodities afore-mentioned, knowing the ſame to be imported or landed, and brought on Shore, contrary to this Act, every ſuch Perſon ſo offending ſhall Forfeit treble the Value of ſuch Goods, to be eſtimated and computed according to the beſt Price that each reſpective Commodity bears at the Place where any ſuch Seizures ſhall be made, to be ſued for, recovered, and applied in Manner afore-mentioned.

And be it further enacted, that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall hinder, moleſt, or reſiſt, any Cuſtom-Houſe Officer, Impoſt or Exciſe Officer, or their or any of their Aſſiſtants, in the due Execution of his or their Duty in ſeizing or ſecuring any of the Commodities afore-mentioned, imported into the Kingdom of *Ireland*, or landed or put on ſhore in any of the Colonies or Plantations in *America*, which now are, or hereafter may be, in the Poſſeſſion or under the Dominion of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, contrary to the Purport or true Meaning of this Act, he, ſhe, or they ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be ſued for, recovered, and applied in manner afore-mentioned, and ſhall alſo be liable to be proſecuted for the ſame, by Indictment or otherwiſe, and being thereof found guilty, ſhall be impriſoned for three Months without Bail or Mainprize; and if any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, Impoſt, or Exciſe Officer or Officers,

ficers, or their Aſſiſtants, ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any thing done in Execution of his or their Duty for the better and more effectual putting in Force this preſent Act, he or they may and ſhall plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act and the Special matter in Evidence, and the Judges ſhall allow thereof; and if any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, or any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, Impoſt or Exciſe Officer, in any of His Majeſty's Plantations or Colonies in *America*, ſhall willingly or knowingly connive at the fraudulent Importation, or Landing and bringing on ſhore any of the Commodities afore-mentioned, contrary to the Purport and true Meaning of this Act, or ſuch Officer or Officers ſhall take upon him or them to ſeize any of the ſaid Commodities, and ſhall by Fraud or Colluſion deſiſt from or delay the Proſecution thereof to Condemnation, he or they ſo conniving, deſiſting, or delaying, ſhall forfeit and loſe the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be ſued for, recovered, and applied in manner aforeſaid, and ſuch Officer or Officers ſhall alſo be incapable of holding any Office or Imployment under His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors.

And be it hereby further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any of His Majeſty's Subjects, who is or ſhall be Maſter, or have the Charge of any Ship or Veſſel, ſhall take in, or permit or ſuffer to be taken in at Sea, or in any Creek or Harbour, or other Place, any Sugar, Paneles, Syrups, or Molaſſes, Rum, or Spirits, in order to be imported into *Ireland* or brought on ſhore and landed in any of His Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, every ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds, to be ſued for, recovered, and applied in manner herein before-mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That upon all Suits, Proſecutions for the Importation of any of the Commodities afore-mentioned into the Kingdom of *Ireland*, or for the bringing on ſhore and landing of any of the Commodities afore-mentioned in any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, contrary to the Purport and true Meaning of this Act, the *Onus probandi*, that the ſame and every Part thereof were fairly and *bona fide*, and without Fraud, loaden and ſhipped in *Great Britain*, in Ships navigated according to the ſeveral Laws in being in that behalf, or that the Rum or Spirits were made of the Growth or Manufacture of ſum of His Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in *America*, or that all and every the Commodities aforeſaid, which ſhall be imported into any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, were of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations there, or were duly entred, and had really and *bona fide* paid the Duties hereby charged and chargeable thereon, before the bringing on ſhore and landing thereof in any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, ſhall lie on the Claimer or Owner thereof.

[*The Remainder to be inſerted in our next.*]

Extract from the Votes of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, May 10. 1733.

SIR Charles Turner (according to Order) reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, who were to take His Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage into Conſideration, the Reſolution which they had directed him to report to the Houſe, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table; where the ſame was read, and agreed unto by the Houſe, and the ſame is as follows, viz.

Reſolved, That out of the Money now remaining in the Receipt of the Exchequer ariſen by Sale of the Lands in the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers, His Majeſty be enabled to apply the Sum of Eighty Thouſand Pounds for the Marriage Portion of the Princeſs Royal.

London, June 6. His Majeſty having receiv'd Information that the City and Kingdom of Tripoli in Africa, is viſited with the Plague, and it is apprehended, that other Places adjacent thereto are likewiſe infected: And whereas it is of the utmoſt Importance to prevent the Infection being brought by Ships or Veſſels coming into the Ports of this Kingdom from any of the ſaid Places, His Majeſty is hereby pleaſed, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to order that all Ships and Veſſels already arrived and not yet unladen, and all Ships and Veſſels which ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom, from any Port of Cape do la Tres Forcas in the Kingdom of Fez, and Cape Rozat in the Kingdom of Braca, do make their Quarantine for Forty Days, which be reckoned and commence from the Day Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to Anchor in the each Place appointed for performing ſuch Quarantine, and not before.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Mc Carty, Eſq; Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the Romney, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Iſland of Newfoundland, and the Fort and Garriſon of Placentia.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Gabriel Johnſon Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of North-Carolina in America.

We hear there is now finiſh'd at Bedford a curious Piece of Machinary, ſhewing the Annual and Diurnal Motion of the Earth and Planets round the Sun; alſo the Motion of the Moon round the Earth, with the Inclination of its Orbit to the Ecliptick, the Retrogade Motions of its Nodes, the Inclination of the Earth's Axis to the Ecliptick, with all other of the Planets Aſpects.

Notwithſtanding in this Machine the Planets have all their regular Motions communicated by a Clock, ſo as to be always ſeen in their true Poſitions, yet it is ſo contriv'd that at pleaſure it may be mov'd either backwards or forwards, to ſhew the Poſition of the Planets, and the Time when any Eclipſe ſhall happen for any Time paſt or to come, without incommoding the Work.

The ſame being fix'd in a large Sphere, with all the Conſtellations in the Zodiack, not only repreſents at one View the great Machine of the Univerſe, with all the Various Phænomena's of the Heavenly Bodies as they really have in Nature; but alſo ſhews that compendious eaſy manner Nature effects in performing thoſe great Revolutions.

Amſterdam, May 5. Our laſt Account from Paris, take particular Notice of a Conference held between the King of France and his Father-in-Law King Staniſlaus, while a hunting together in the Wood between Verſailles and Chambord, wherein his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was pleaſed to declare, that if Poland anſwer'd not his Expectation, and rejected both the Reaſons and Offers annexed to them on the Part of France, he would augment the latter's Houſhold and Appointments in ſuch manner as to give him all the Pomp and Grandure of reigning Majeſty: For which Purpoſe the Palace of Chambord is to be fitted up in a very magnificent Manner. People conjecture hence, that the Affairs of King Staniſlaus with regard to the Election lie in a precarious Situation: 'Tis added, that the Queen of France diſcovers a great Indifference on that Subject, and has frankly declared, that the tranquility of a retired Life would ſuit much better both with the Age and Inclination of her Royal Parents, which is hardly compatible with the State of Dominion over a People where every private Gentleman fears not to ſay, *Here's my King*, pointing to the Scymeter by his Side. Theſe pacifick Sentiments on the Part of her moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſeem to ſpeak of the Management of Cardinal de Fleury, Prime Miniſter, who, 'tis believed, has nothing more at Heart than to prevent a Rupture at all Events.

London, May 6. This Night was buried at Whittleſea, Mr. John Underwood of Naſſington; of which Funeral we had the following odd Account from Whittleſea, viz. He was brought to the Grave at Five, and as ſoon as the Burial Service was over, an Arch was turned over the Coffin, in which was placed, over his Breaſt, a ſmall Piece of white Marble, with this Inſcription, *Non omnis moriar, J. Underwood*, 1733. When the Grave was filled up, and the Turf laid down, the ſix Gentlemen who followed him to the Grave ſung the laſt Stanza of the 20th Ode of the 2d Book of *Horace*: Every thing was done according to his Deſire; no Bell was toll'd, no one was invited, but the ſix Gentlemen, and no Relation follow'd his Corpſe; the Coffin was painted Green, according to his Direction, and he was laid in it with all his Cloaths on; under his Head was placed *Sanadon's Horace*, at his Feet *Bentley's Milton*;

Milton; in his right Hand a ſmall *Greek Teſtament*, with an Inſcription in Golden Letters, in his left Hand a little Edition of *Horace*, with this Inſcription, *Muſis Amicus*, *J. U.* and *Bentley's Horace* under his Arſe. After the Ceremony was over they went back to his Houſe, where his Siſter had provided a very handſome cold Supper; the Cloth being taken away, the Gentlemen ſung the 31ſt Ode of the 1ſt Book of *Horace*, and drank a chearful Glaſs and went home about Eight. He left near 6000 l. to his Siſter, upon Condition of her obſerving this his Will. He order'd his Siſter, to give each of the Gentlemen Ten Guineas, and deſired that they would not come in black Cloaths. Then follows a Direction about his Burial, as above; and the Will ends thus ------ *which done, I would have them take a chearful Glaſs, and think no more of* John Underwood.

Leghorn, May 15. All the Ships arrived lately from the Levant confirm the Loſs of the greateſt Part of the Algerine Squadron which was carrying the Ottoman Porte to the Relief of that Republick. The Capt. of the St. Lazarus, a French Ship which arrived here laſt Tueſday, reports that he had ſeen at Smyrna ſeveral Turks that eſcaped the Shipwreck, who declared that Four Ships of that Squadron were entirely loſt; He adds, that the Envoy of Algiers was ſet out from Smyrna for Conſtantinople, to acquaint the Grand Signior with that fatal Diſaſter; and that it was talked at Smyrna, with great Aſſurance, that the Perſians had made themſelves Maſters of Babylon, after having cut off the Entrance of all manner of Neceſſaries, and reduced the Place to a Famine; which News had cauſed great Murmurings at Conſtantinople, where the Populace are again ready for a Revolt. This we are told, has put the Miniſters of the Porte upon Means to bring about, as ſpeedy as poſſible, the Concluſion of a Peace, which the Grand Seignior offered ſome time ago to the Regent of Perſia. The Loſs of that important City is imputed to the Baſhaw, Governor thereof, who is upbraided with not having made a brave Reſiſtance, while that Officer lays the Blame upon the Grand Vizier, whom he charges with not having ſent him ſufficient Succours to have made a better and longer Defence.

Hague, May 22. All Holland now rings of the Concluſion of a Marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princeſs Royal of England; which Mr. Finch has notified to the Heers Fagel and Slingelandt, that they may inform the States General and the States of Holland thereof. This News has terribly diſconcerted four or five Gentlemen here, who have hitherto thwarted every thing that could be propoſed to the Prince's Advantage, not to give it a harſh Turn. On the other hand, the Friends of the Prince, who are Enemies to that *Trium* or *Quatrumvirate*, congratulate one another upon the Succeſs of this Affair, hoping that His Britannick Majeſty and the whole Nation will have his Highneſs's Intereſt at Heart, and that Things will not go on in the Career they have lately taken.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *September* 10. *Entered in.*
Snow Eliſa and Catharine, J. Hunt from Iſle of May.
Entred out. Keirſtead and Smith for Jamaica, Row for Antigua, Wells for Barbadoes, Hubard and Mitchel for Coracoa.
Cleared. Young to Barbadoes, Thibou, Fowler and Floyd to Jamaica, Griffith to Boſton, and Downing to London.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred in.
Sloop Tryal, Benj. Morgan, from St. Chriſtophers.
Brigt. Eglinton, Cha. Atkinſon, from Belfaſt,

Entred Out.
Brigt. Sea Flower, John Wright, for North-Carolina.
Sloop Mary, Samuel Nelmes, for Barbadoes
Ship Barbadoes Merchr. John Shannan, for Lisbon.
Ship Dilligence, Samuel Wood, for Jamaica.
Cleared. Brigt. Sea Flower, J. Wright, to N. Carolina.
Ship Nelly, James Morgatroyd, to London.
Snow Britannia, John Staples, to South-Carolina.
Scooner Dolphin, James Lusk, to Dito.
Ship Three Bachelors, Wm. Spafford, to Cork.
Snow Speights's Merch. Henry Combe, to Briſtol.
Ship Newbury, John Green, to Antigua.

Advertiſements.

To be Sold.

BY Sarah Pegg, *living at the upper End of the Town, a new Cart and three Horſes, and alſo a Cyder Mill.*

THIS *is to give Notice, That on the 26th* of *Auguſt* laſt, went away from *Nathaniel Pooles's*, Shipwright in *Philadelphia*, a certain Gentleman named *David Hopkins*, of a Pale Complexion, ſuppoſed to be troubled in Mind, his Apparel was when he went away, a whitiſh Broad-Cloth Coat, white Waſte-Coat and Breeches, Blue and White ſtriped Cap, and a large Pair of Silver Buckles in his Shoes. Whoever can give any Intelligence of the ſaid Perſon to *Reece Jones* at the *White Horſe* in *Market-Street*, or to *Robert Davis* at the *Queens-Head* in *Water-Street*, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by *Reece Jones* or *Robert Davis.*

For LONDON directly.

THE Ship *Conſtantine*, *Edward Wright*, Commander, will ſail punctually by the Tenth of *October* next. Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with Mr. Lawrence or the ſaid Captain.

A Likely Servant Maid's Time to be diſpoſed of; ſhe is fit for Town or Country. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS Daniel Morris *of* Skippack, *in the County of* Philadelphia, *about two Years ſince, went on a Journey into the Lower Counties, and has not ſince been heard of; If any Perſon can give a true Account where the ſaid* Daniel Morris *now is, or whether he be living or dead: and will ſend it to his Brother* John Morris, *of* Skippack *aforeſaid; they ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward.* Note, *He is of middle Stature, ſomewhat pockfretten, with browniſh Hair: And there is a conſiderable Affair which cannot be ſettled, till 'tis known what is become of him.* John Morris.

STray'd *away on* Friday *the* 17*th of* Auguſt *from* John Bewly, 2 *dark Brown Bullocks with white Faces, cut with a Croſs on their Rumps. Whoſoever brings them to the Owner ſhall have* 10s. *Reward each, if* 20 *Miles from* Philadelphia, *if farther* 20 s. John Bewly.

WHereas *Eſther*, the Wife of *Thomas Chilcot*, of *Philadelphia*, hath eloped from her ſaid Husband; This is to forewarn all Perſons not to give her any Credit on his Account; for he will not pay any Debts ſhe ſhall contract after the Publication hereof.
Aug. 29. 1733. *Thomas Chilcott.*

Juſt Publiſh'd.

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